

PSEUDOSCYMNUS, A NEW GENUS OF ASIATIC
SCYMNINI (COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE)*

BY EDWARD A. CHAPIN
Museum of Comparative Zoology

In the course of work on a report on the Coccinellidae of Micronesia, my attention was attracted by the figure of the antenna of *Scymnus kurohime* Miyatake and the figures of receptacula of unusual form of several species, mostly from Japan. Paratypes of *S. kurohime* were generously presented to me by Mr. M. Miyatake and a series of this species was found in a collection from Naha, Okinawa, made by Mr. N. L. H. Krauss. Mr. Miyatake also supplied, at my request, a series of *S. hareja* Ws. An analysis of the characters of these species shows that they form a group which is intermediate between *Scymnus* proper and *Cryptogonus*. It should be noted here that the eyes of *Cryptogonus* and its close relatives are sparsely set with fine erect setae, a character which has long been recognized as definitive of the Scymnini.

When compared with *Scymnus nigrinus* Kugel. and *Cryptogonus orbiculus* (Gyll.), the respective type-species, one finds the characters of *S. hareja* and *S. kurohime* to be closer to *Cryptogonus* than to *Scymnus*. In *Scymnus* the antenna is of the usual coccinelline form and consists of eleven segments. The tarsus is also similar to the large majority of coccinellids in being composed of four segments. In *Cryptogonus* and *Pseudoscymnus* the antenna is very short and consists of nine segments and is of an unusual form for the family. The tarsus is truly three segmented, differing from those of most coccinellids.

Genus **Pseudoscymnus** new genus

Body form and size of *Scymnus* Kugelann, upper surface set with fine, short pubescence. Antenna nine-segmented; basal segment stout, almost as wide at its widest part as long; second segment stout barrel-shaped, nearly equilateral, clearly separated from the basal; third through ninth segments forming a fusiform club, the third longer than wide, fourth through seventh wider than long, each wider than the preceding, eighth segment usually shorter than wide and slightly narrower than seventh, ninth segment a little more than half as

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wide as eighth, subconical. The ninth segment bears at its apex several long setae. Maxillary palp with the three segments nearly equal in width, the terminal segment parallel-sided with apex sharply oblique. Terminal segment of labial palp stout barrel-shaped with truncate apex. Mandible with subapical tooth. Prosternum not produced anteriorly to cover mouthparts, prosternal lobe rather narrow, carinate. Abdomen with six visible sternites. Coxal arc incomplete, much as in *Nephus* Mulsant. Tibiae simple, rather slender. Tibial spurs absent. Tarsus three segmented. Claw with subquadrate basal tooth. Elytral epipleura nearly flat and horizontal, not distinctly foveolate.

Male — aedeagus symmetrical.

Female — receptaculum seminis with ramus short and stout, nodulus long, drawn out in a slender, curved tube, or short and stout, cornu curved, sausage-shaped. Sperm duct very short if nodulus is elongate tubular, otherwise moderately long. Infundibulum absent. Hemisternites intermediate between the "blade and handle" type of the majority of the Coccinellidae and the "ovipositor" type of most of the Scymnini.

Type-species — *Scymnus hareja* Weise.

I am including the following species in *Pseudoscymnus* —

Pseudoscymnus hareja (Ws.) 1879, Deutsch. ent. Zeit., 23: 150;

Miyatake, 1958, Japanese Journ. Appl. Ent. Zool., 2: 251-256. figs. 1 A-D, 3 A-B, 4 E-H, 5 A-C.

Pseudoscymnus kurohime (Miyatake) 1959, Mem. Ehime Univ., (6) 4: 136-138, figs. 50-61.

It is probable that the following four species also should be referred to *Pseudoscymnus* —

Scymnus seboshii Ohta 1929, Ins. Matsumurana, 4: 11;

Miyatake, 1958, Japanese Journ. Appl. Ent. Zool., 2: 251-256, figs. 2 A-C, 3 C-D, 4 A-D, 5 D-F.

Scymnus sylvaticus Lewis 1896, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (6) 17: 36; Bielawski 1957, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc., 5: 71, figs. 5-11.

Scymnus pilicrepus Lewis 1896, op. cit., p. 36; Bielawski, 1957, op. cit., p. 72-73, figs. 12-15.

Scymnus quinquepunctatus Weise, 1923, Arch. Naturg., 89. A. 2: 188; Miyatake 1959, Mem. Ehime Univ., (6) 4: 138, figs. 62-64.